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TWO OUTSTANDING POLISH VETERINARIANS

PROF DR STANISLAW RUNGE HAS SPENT 35 YEARS IN SCIENTIFIC WORK -- Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol IV, No 1, Jan 48

Prof Dr Stanislaw Runge was born 10 May 1888 at Lwow. After a year at the Faculty of General Engineering of the Lwow Politechnic, he transferred to the Lwow Veterinary Academy. As a 4th-year student, he was appointed junior assistant of the chair of livestock breeding and obstetrics. On graduation, he was made senior assistant of the department and of the obstetrical clinic.

He remained in Lwow during all of World War I and received a citation after the occupation from the Senate of the Veterinary Academy at Lwow for outstanding work performed during those difficult times.

In 1915 he obtained his degree of Doctor of Veterinary Sciences on the basis of his dissertation O Tznach Plodowych u Ciezarnych Krow (Fetal Strains in Pregnant Cows). He lectured from 1916 to 1919 on breeding of smaller animals at the Szkola Gospodarstwa Domowego (School of Home Economics) at Snopkow, near Lwow, and at the livestock breeding courses of the Sacre Dœur at Lwow. He was appointed docent at the Lwow Veterinary Academy in 1917, where he lectured on treatment of animals, clinical propaedeutics, and legal veterinary science. He volunteered for army service in 1919 and was placed in command of a hospital for horses at Jaroslaw and appointed head of the Scientific Education Department of the Veterinary Section of the Ministerstwo Spraw Wojskowych (Ministry of Military Affairs).

In 1920, Poznan University appointed him professor of agricultural veterinary sciences of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. He organized the Zaklad Weterynarii Rolniczej (Agricultural Veterinary Research Center). He contributed to veterinary review periodicals and also published a few handbooks.

In 1927 - 1928, he was appointed dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry of Poznan University. In 1929, he was made full professor. He worked on the transplantation of sex glands in domesticated animals, cattle sterility, and

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brucellosis. He went abroad almost annually, particularly to Germany and France, for scientific purposes. For 1933 - 1936, he was unanimously chosen rector of Poznan University. Since his appointment as professor at Poznan University he has published over 100 scientific works.

In August 1938, he was drafted into military service. He fled to Rumania with the Polish Army and later went to France. He practiced in Paris and later at Combours and in the Military Cavalry School at Saumur. After France was occupied by the German Army, he went to Great Britain and remained there until 1945. He returned to Poland in February 1946 as professor and director of the Agricultural Veterinary Faculty of Poznan University.

In Great Britain, he organized courses for veterinary doctors at various schools, including the Royal Veterinary College at Edinburgh. In 1942, he worked at the Animal Hospital in Camden Town in London and published a few works in English. In 1943, he was made chairman of the Commission on Academic Studies in Veterinary Medicine at the Royal Veterinary College in Edinburgh.

In addition to teaching and scientific research, he takes an active part in various associations of veterinary doctors. At present, he is chairman of the Poznanska Okregowa Izba Lekarsko-Weterynaryjna (Poznan Regional Chamber of Medicine and Veterinary Science).

He holds a commandership of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

COL KONRAD MILLAK COMPLETES 40 YEARS OF VETERINARY SERVICE. -- Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol IV, No 4, Apr 48

Col Dr Konrad Millak was born in Warsaw on 15 January 1886. He studied veterinary medicine at the Veterinary Institute in Warsaw in 1904 and at Dorpat from 1907 to 1909. He received his veterinarian's diploma in Dorpat on 6 October 1909.

In November 1910, he became the powiat veterinarian for Ostroleka and in 1911, for Kolno. He entered the Russian Army in August 1914 and served in the 15th and 38th corps, the 15th Sapper Battalion, the 15th Engineer Regiment and as the senior veterinarian in the field veterinary hospital. From February 1918, he was with the 1st Polish Corps in the East as the senior veterinarian under orders of the corps staff. He was demobilized in May 1918, when the Germans disarmed the corps. He took an active part in the disarmament of the German Army in Wegrow in 1918 and became a member of the temporary administration of Wegrow and a delegate to the government in Warsaw.

From 15 November 1918, he served in the Polish Army in the Ministry of Military Affairs as the chief of a department in the Veterinary Section and in May and June 1920, on a military mission in the Cavalry School in Saumur, France. During August and September 1920, he was inspector of the Veterinary Service on the General Staff. From September 1920 to October 1927, he directed the organization, mobilization, training, and personnel of Veterinary Service in the Ministry of Military Affairs. In October 1927, he became the chief of the Veterinary Service in the Warsaw Corps District.

In September 1939, he was made the chief of the Veterinary Service in the Ministry of Military Affairs and took part in the September campaign. He was interned in Rumania and was a German prisoner until 1 April 1945. From February 1946, he worked in the Restored Polish Army in the Ministry of National Defense, and then, in May 1946, he became the deputy division chief in the Veterinary Service of the Ministry of National Defense.

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He advanced in rank as follows: captain, 1918; major, 1919; lieutenant colonel, 1920, and colonel, 1924.

In 1902, he participated in student circles conducted by the PPS (Polska Partja Socjalistyczna, Polish Socialist Party); during the revolutionary period of 1905-1907, organized and conducted courses in workers' centers near Warsaw (Nowe-Brodno) and worked in the Society of Polish Culture and the University for General Studies [in Warsaw?]. In 1906, he was the codirector of the workers' daily newspaper, Glos Nowego Brodna (Voice of Nowe-Brodno). He took an active part in the school strike and the sabotage action during the general strike in 1905.

From 1912 to 1914, as the powiat veterinarian in Kolno, he worked in cooperatives, fire-fighting units, and cultural organizations. He became a member of the Warsaw Veterinary Association in 1910, and in 1919 he became a member of the administration of this association, which later changed its name to the Polish Association of Veterinarians. He was chosen as its vice-president in 1922 and president in 1928. In 1930, in conjunction with the amalgamation of all veterinarian associations into the Federation of Veterinarians in the Republic of Poland, he became the first vice-president of the main administration of the federation, an office which he held until 1936. He was the chairman of the commission for international relations and congresses and cooperated in the drawing up of the by-laws and regulations of the federation.

In 1921, he received the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from the Lwow Veterinary Academy.

He became a member of the editorial staff of the Wiadomosci Weterynaryjne (Veterinarians' News). In 1922, he changed this publication into a scientific monthly and became its coeditor. In 1932, he became its editor-in-chief, a post he held until September 1939. In 1926, he started the Pamietniki Polskiego Towarzystwa Lekarzy Weterynaryjnych (Memoirs of the Polish Veterinarians' Association), which he edited until the liquidation of the association in 1930. He was one of the organizers of the Union des Veterinaires Slaves (Union of Slav Veterinarians) in 1931-1932 and its first vice-president from 1932-1934.

In 1933, he initiated the organizational apparatus for the union's periodical, Revue Veterinaire Slave, which was published in French, English, and German and was a bibliographical review of all veterinary work done by the nations in the union. He was its first editor-in-chief and published the first volume for 1933-1934. In 1930, he was asked to help in writing the Encyklopedia Wojskowa (Military Encyclopedia) to be published by the Society of Military Science and the Military Institute of Scientific Publications. To this he contributed the chapters on veterinary science, hippology, and military veterinary service. In 1930, he organized and edited until 1936 Biuletyny Sekcji Weterynaryjnej TW (Bulletins of the Veterinary Section of the Society of Military Science), which was later called Wojskowy Przegląd Weterynaryjny (Military Veterinary Review).

In 1932, he joined the editors of the Polski Słownik Biograficzny (Polish Biographical Dictionary), published by the Polish Academy of Learning and contributed sketches of outstanding Polish veterinarians. In 1937, he was invited to contribute the veterinary section for the encyclopedic dictionary, Polacy w cywilizacjach obcych (Poles in Foreign Civilizations).

In 1936, he started the bimonthly periodical, Higiena Produktów Zwierzęcych (The Hygiene of Animal Products), devoted to the hygiene, preservation, and manufacture of these products and to the problems of slaughtering. Dr. Irena Maternowska was his associate in this work until September 1939. In 1930, he was the Polish government's delegate to the 11th International Veterinarian Congress in London and in 1934, to the 12th at New York. At both these congresses and at the 13th in Zurich, he did the preparatory work for the Polish committees as their secretary.

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After his return to the country in 1946, he became the editor of the reactivated Wojskowy Przegląd Weterynaryjny and gave lectures on the "Antecedents and History of Veterinary" at the Veterinary Division of Warsaw University. Starting in 1919, he published numerous works on the history of veterinary science; horse hygiene; hippology; veterinarian legislation; military veterinary service; veterinary organizations; and professional and professional-social problems in scientific journals, military encyclopedias, commemorative publications, foreign veterinary journals, and the daily press.

He was awarded the Officer's Cross of Polonia Restituta in 1934 and 1946, the Gold Cross of Merit in 1926, the Independence Medal in 1937, the 3 May Medal in 1925, a medal for the war of 1920, a medal for the Conquest and Liberation of Warsaw in 1945, a medal on the tenth anniversary of attaining independence, medals for 10 and 20 years of service, the French Medaille Interalliee dite de la Victoire, the award of the Cross of the 1st Corps, the award "For the Struggle for Polish Schools," and the Grunwald Award.

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